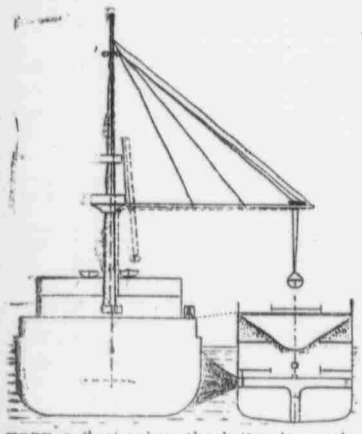
Japanese Battery Ascending Heights Back of Kinchow After Landing.

Coaling Warships at Sea.

A New Projection For Facilitating Operations in Rough Weather.

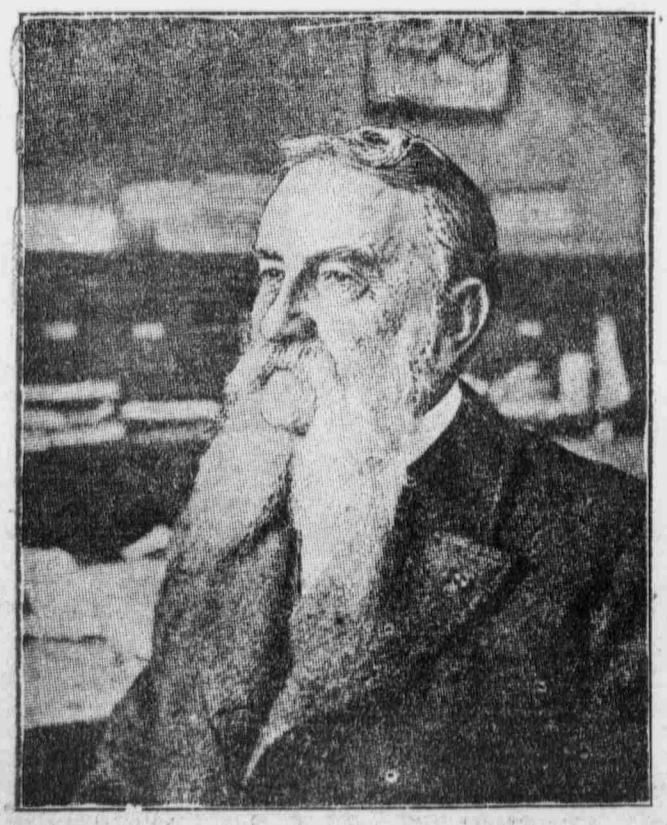
NAVAL authorities are agreed in wishing that a more satisfactory method could be found for loading warships with coal than [illegible] port for that purpose. Smaller vessels, whose special duty it is to convey supplies of fuel, often accompany a fleet when the latter is on the way to a point where it is to establish a blockade or watch for a foe. In fine weather these colliers can come alongside with safety, to permit a transfer of their cargoes. In rough weather there is danger to both vessels in consequence of bumping sideways. Two things must be considered. The coal must be hoisted by derricks, on the collier or the warship, from the hold of one vessel and swung around where it can be lowered into the other. Several systems of performing the work have been proposed. A more unique part of the business is the prevention of lateral collision.



For this second purpose an interesting suggestion has been made by A. C. Cunningham, a civil engineer of the United States Navy, in co-operation with William Seaton. Their idea is to employ pumps, on either side the collier or the warship, to drive out jets of water from holes in the vessel's side in the direction of the other craft. In the drawing which is here copied from Engineering News, a jet is represented as issuing from the collier. The other arrangement would work equally well, of course, though it may be questioned whether naval constructors would favor making this apparatus a feature of either a cruiser or a battleship. Mr. Cunningham says:

The author has designed an apparatus for use in coaling ships at sea by means of which vessels may safely lie alongside each other for the purpose. The general principles of the apparatus are illustrated in the accompanying cut. In the illustration the jet apparatus is shown as a separate installation and fitted to the collier. The circulating and bilge pumps may, however, be used to produce the jet, and the latter may be fitted to the warship, instead of to the collier.

With the apparatus projected the ships are kept from touching each other, and are maintained at the required distance apart by means of water jets, which are the equivalent of elastic struts. The required distance between the vessels is secured by lines passed between the ships, for there are no rigid connections of any kind. It is not intended with this apparatus that any appreciable lateral speed should be produced; a tendency to separate the vessels sufficient to keep the connecting lines taut is all that is desired or necessary.



REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER,

The President of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The recent appointment of the Isthmian Canal Commission of Engineers, of which Rear Admiral Walker is Chairman, marked the real beginning of work on the Isthmus by the United States Government. The Commission is now engaged in studying the sanitary condition of the Isthmus. Before work can be really begun, the towns of Panama and Colon must be drained and supplied with water, the harbor at Colon must be dredged, healthful quarters for the workmen and cold storage plants must be built, and the problem of proper food solved. Rear Admiral Walker will have to supervise all this preliminary work, which is, indeed, the most important of all.

GOYAZ, CHIEF OF THE CAYAPO INDIANS.

The great army of outdoor people everywhere will be glad to know that Caspar Whitney, the distinguished editor of Outing, has arrived home from his adventurous trip through South America. His journey lay through the interior of Brazil, where he was the guest of Chief Goyaz; through Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Patagonia, Bolivia, and across the highest

CHIEF GOYAZ.

Andes to Chile. Mr. Whitney reports exciting encounters with jaguars, revolutions, plagues and yellow fever, all of which will add interest to future vigorous articles in Outing. This trip completes Mr. Whitney's world wanderings.

THREE MEN TO ONE SPADE.

Korea is away behind the age, is, in fact, several centuries behind. This picture shows the extraordinary backwardness of their agricultural methods. The three men are working one spade. The spade has a handle about eight feet long. The wooden bowl is tipped with iron, and has two

straw ropes fastened to it. The man manipulating the handle pushes the spade into the ground. Then those holding the ropes throw an insignificantly small amount of earth a distance of about two feet. In the Korean fields one may often see nine men thus employed on one spade.

Criminals Kept in Suspense.

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within fifteen minutes of the fatal moment.

THE RADIUM DANCE.

Wonderful Discoveries Which Are Used by the Amusement Caterers.

Science has supplied many of the modern appliances of entertainment. Electricity, applied in a thousand ways, and the talking machine will furnish abundant illustration of the fact. Now, the wonderful discoveries which culminate in and are typified by radium have been brought into the service of those who cater for the amusement of the public. A famous American dancer has invented what she calls a "radium dance," which has been exhibited in Paris. She comes upon a stage in a theatre in which every light has been extinguished. It cannot be said that she "appears," for the spectator beholds only a myriad points of ghostly light forming the appearance of the flowing raiment of a dancer—merely the gown, without the head or arms of the dancer. The tissue of twinkling stars floats about, circles, sweeps along the floor, or is wafted up until it takes the shape of a great luminous vase. After this exhibition there is another. The dancer's face is still not seen, but above the place where her head should be shines a bluish halo. Below, clothing an unseen figure, is a long robe which is merely one great patch of dim, ghostly light. A third apparition is that of a monster moth, with shining antennae a foot long, eyes which are globes of light, and wings six feet high. These and other effects are produced by treating the dresses of the dancer and the other appliances with certain salts, which do not really contain radium, but which are, like that substance, obtained from pitchblende. Monsieur and Madame Curie have witnessed the performance and were greatly interested in it.—Youth's Companion.

Ludicrous Tongue Slips.

Players are as much a part of the well-regulated human family in which accidents are bound to occur as any one else, and the frequent and oftentimes ludicrous slips in dialogue during the presentation of a play are proof of the fact.

It is told of an amateur in a Western city, playing a part in a temperance drama, that he had the line: "And I promise never to drink another drop." But the young man, becoming a bit flustered, declared with confidence and distinctness: "And I promise never to drop another drink."

Blanche Weaver, an actress in the company supporting Mr. Sothern in "The Lady of Lyons" on one occasion, had the line which runs: "No divorce can separate a mother from her son." But what Miss Weaver said was: "No divorce can separate a Sothern from his mon." Mr. Sothern himself was on the stage in that scene. He saw the topsy-turvy sentence coming—something intuitive warned him of it—and he hastened to cover up the lines with his next speech. But he was not quite quick enough to conceal the blunder from the people in the foremost rows, and a laugh went up that interrupted the action of the play and caused wonder in the rear of the house, where the error had not been detected. Miss Weaver was so overcome with mortification that when the curtain went down she wept and would not be comforted.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Horse's Sense of Smell.

Did you ever watch a horse feeding at pasture? How he works his lips like fingers, picking up a tuft here and there and leaving others. He does this by scent, which in the horse is most exquisite. My riding horse one day shied and jumped to the other side of the road. On looking about I saw a rattlesnake sleeping on the bank fifteen feet away. It was quickly killed, but the horse passed the place with suspicion for weeks afterwards. A horse will smell a snake a long distance. This acute scent serves him in all his feeding. He picks over his hay and rejects any not pleasing to his sense of smell, and rejects water from a bucket in which milk has been carried. He finds his way in the darkness by the same sense, and so acute is this that he can recognize his companion by the odor of the tracks along a road or pasture. For these reasons we should be most careful not to foul hay in the making or gathering, but to keep it as clean as one would keep his own food.—New York Tribune.

Shaking Hands.

We learn that a treatise has been published in Brussels on shaking hands which states that the practice is most dangerous, a mutual pressure of the hand being nothing more than an exchange of undesirable microbes, 80,000 of which, it is said, inhabit every half inch of the hand. The author of the treatise says that the most dangerous people to shake hands with are doctors, surgeons, nurses, hairdressers, butchers, sausage makers, tripe merchants, tanners and leather dressers, while the least dangerous person seems to be a worker in metal, because the metal sets up an oxidation which acts as an antiseptic.—London Paper.

Wooden-Legged Runner.

A lame man named Francois Rosin, who calls himself the champion wooden-legged man, ran a race on the Boulevard de l'Abattoir, Paris, covering nine miles in an hour, and a little over fourteen miles in two hours.—Paris Paper.

CARE OF PASTRY.

To prevent bread, pastry or cakes from burning sprinkle a little salt on the oven shelf under the pan before baking.

TO KEEP FERNS FRESH.

There is a new way to care for ferns that has been found very successful. Once a week they must have a Turkish bath. Put them in the bathroom, shut the windows and doors to exclude every particle of air. Then fill the bathtub with scalding water and allow the plants to steam for three or four hours.

The room should be gradually cooled before the plants are removed to a cooler atmosphere. This process does away entirely with the laborious work of washing and spraying the leaves and is much more satisfactory.

A PICTURESQUE SCREEN.

A most picturesque fly screen, whose efficacy, however, is often in doubt, is a fine lattice work over-run with vines. Seeds of Japanese hop vine, or some other pretty climber, are sown under the window, and if the spot is warm and sunny, they will form a luxuriant screen, whose leafy motion in the breeze serves to keep out flies. It would seem as if such a screen would also keep out light and air, and that a much more effectual plan is to use the prosaic wire screening in use in practical households. Some housekeepers declare that the rose geranium is so obnoxious to flies that a few good-sized plants of this variety, set in a window, form a perfect screen.—New York Press.

FLOOR STAINS.

Stains may be prepared at home. For a light one take a tablespoonful of burnt sienna and two of chrome yellow to a pint each of boiled oil and turpentine. A darker tinge is made by substituting burnt umber for the yellow. A good walnut stain is made with two tablespoonfuls of burnt umber, three of burnt sienna, two of yellow ochre and two teaspoonfuls of lampblack. These ingredients can be obtained at the nearest paint shops and can be mixed in a can, says the Household Ledger.

One excellent stain of a rich dark reddish brown is made by dissolving in a gallon of boiling water one and a half ounces of permanganate of potash. If this is not dark enough with one application, give the floor another coat.

Afterwards rub linseed oil in hard and thoroughly with an old flannel, and then give it a polish of beeswax with eight ounces of turpentine. Melt gradually over a slow heat till the consistency of cold cream. As there is some danger attending this part of the process, it is safer to buy this polish ready prepared.

Ham Toast—Mix with one tablespoonful finely chopped or grated ham the beaten yolk of an egg and a little cream and pepper; heat over the fire and then spread on toast, either hot buttered toast or on slices of bread fried quite crisp in butter; serve very hot.

Nice Dish for Supper—Fry brown three slices salt pork; while this is frying slice two or three large onions; mix two tablespoonfuls flour in very little cold water, stir in flour until it thickens, let simmer three-quarters of an hour; do not burn. To be eaten with boiled potatoes.

Cream of Peas—Take a can of peas, cook a few minutes till very soft, then press through a coarse sieve; add one quart milk or half milk and half water, butter size hen's egg; bring to a boil; thicken with cornstarch until the consistency of cream; add salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg; serve very hot with soppets of hot bread.

Lemon Pie—One and one-half cups water, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, one and a half cups sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, grated rind and juice of two lemons. Cook for a few minutes; then add the beaten yolks of four eggs and bake; when done put the whites of the four eggs well beaten with four tablespoonfuls of sugar over the top; this will make two pies, and is nice.

Mock Bisque Soup—One pint tomatoes, one quart milk, one-third cup butter, one tablespoonful salt, half a saltspoonful white pepper. Strain tomatoes and if very acid add good pinch of soda; boil milk in double boiler; cook one tablespoonful butter and the flour together, adding enough of the hot milk to make it pour easily; stir into the boiling milk and boil ten minutes; add salt and pepper and tomatoes; serve hot.